DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 393 347 HE 029 013

AUTHOR	Henderson, Cathy
TITLE	Student Charges: The Impact on Students, Families, and Public Institutions, 1995-96.
INSTITUTION	National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Mar 96
NOTE	33p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710, Washington, DC 20036-1191.
PUB TYPE	Viewpoints (Opinion/Position Papers, Essays, etc.) (120) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Budgeting; *College Students; Educational Trends; Education Work Relationship; Family Financial Resources; Family School Relationship; *Fees; Higher Education; Land Grant Universities; *Paying for College; Resource Allocation; State Aid; *State Colleges; *State Universities; Student Financial Aid; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis; *Tuition
IDENTIFIERS	National Assn of State Univ and Land Grant Coll

ABSTRACT

Using data from a 1994 national survey of student charges (tuition and fees) at state colleges and universities, this document looks at increases, their impacts, paying for college, and the benefits of college education. In a question and answer format the opening section provides information on recent college cost figures for 4-year institutions, the meaning of increases in tuition and fees, forces driving up college costs, whether college is still a good choice for recent high school graduates, whether families can afford college, how students pay for college, the growth of student debt, the role of financial aid, who benefits from going to college, the effect of budget pressures, and the future outlook for college costs. Tables present data on selected student charges, tuition and fees for resident undergraduates by state, and tuition and fees for resident undergraduates at institutions that are members of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC). The figures illustrate trends in change in average tuition, changes in current-fund revenues, median annual income by education and gender, student financial aid, participation rates, and campus changes due to budget pressures. An appendix contains tables showing undergraduate student charges at selected NASULGC institutions for 1995-96. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 393 347

Student Charges

The Impact on Students, Families, and Public Institutions

1995–96

HE 029 613

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
NASULGC

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

National Association of
State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

STUDENT CHARGES

The Impact on Students, Families, and Public Institutions 1995-96

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 710
Washington, D.C. 20036

March 1996

This report was prepared by Cathy Henderson for NASULGC. For additional copies, contact the NASULGC Office of Public Affairs at (202) 778-0842.

CONTENTS

Sections

What are the Most Recent College Cost Figures for Public Four-Year Institutions? 1

What Were the Averages for NASULGC Institutions? 2

What Do These Increases Mean? 2

What Drives Up College Costs? 3

Is College Still a Good Choice for Recent High School Graduates? 3

Can Families Still Afford College? 4

How Do Students Pay for College? 4

Why Is Student Debt Growing? 5

What About Working to Offset College Expenses? 5

Has Financial Aid Erased the Differences in the Participation Rates of Students from Varying Economic Backgrounds? 5

Who Benefits From Going to College? 6

How Have College Programs Been Affected by Budget Pressures? 6

What is the Outlook for College Costs? 7

Tables

Table 1 — Selected Student Charges for Public Four-Year Institutions: 1994-95 and 1995-96 9

Table 2 — Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students Attending Public Four-Year Institutions, By State: 1994-95 and 1995-96. 10

Table 3 — Selected Student Charges At NASULGC Institutions: 1994-95 and 1995-96. 12

Table 4 — Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students at NASULGC Institutions, By State: 1994-95 and 1995-96 13

Figures

Figure 1 Changes in Average Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students Attending Public Four-Year Institutions: 1991-92 to 1995-96 15

Figure 2 Change in the Share of Current-Fund Revenues Received by Public Institutions from State Support and Tuition and Fees: 1980-81 and 1992-93. 16

Figure 3 Median Annual Income of Year-Round Workers 25 Years and Over, By Level of School Completed and Gender: 1993 17

Figure 4 Sources of Funds for Student Aid: 1984 and 1994 18

Figure 5 Change in the Type of Student Aid Awarded: 1984 and 1994 19

Figure 6 Participation Rates of High School Graduates Who Enrolled in College That Same Year, By Level of Family Income: 1973 and 1993 20

Figure 7 Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Have Seen the Following Changes on Campus Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996 21

Figure 8 Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Are Likely to Make the Following Changes Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996 22

Figure 9 Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Do Not Expect to Make These Changes on Campus Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996 23

Appendix

Appendix A Undergraduate Student Charges at Selected NASULGC Institutions: 1995-96. 24

STUDENT CHARGES: THE IMPACT ON STUDENTS, FAMILIES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS 1995-96

What are the Most Recent College Cost Figures for Public Four-Year Institutions[1]?

* Resident undergraduate tuition and fee charges averaged $2,772 at public four-year institutions in fall 1995 (see Table 1). This was about a 6 percent increase over the 1994 average of $2,606.

* Nonresident undergraduate tuition and fee charges averaged $7,341, which was about an 8 percent increase above the 1994 figure of $6,811.

* In 1995, average undergraduate room and board charges were $3,793. This figure was about 5 percent higher than the 1994 comparable figure of $3,624.

* Additional expenses (which include books, supplies, transportation, and personal expenses) also need to be considered when a student budget is estimated. For resident undergraduate students in 1995 the total was $2,462; the comparable figure for commuters was $2,868. These estimates for non-instructional costs were similar to the 1994 totals.

* State averages for 1994 and 1995 can be found in Table 2. There are substantial differences in the rates and percentage changes across states. Economic resources available in one state may be very different from those of even an adjoining state. In addition, legislative initiatives can affect the amount of funds appropriated for higher education. Advocates in support of public colleges and universities face stiff competition

[1]1994 figures are from the American Association of State Colleges and Universities' Survey of Student Charges. 1995 figures are from The College Board Annual Survey. A set of institutions was selected by AASCU that reported consistently for these two years. Therefore, the figures in this report may vary slightly from the figures reported in the 1995 edition of *The College Cost Book*.

for state funds with demands to cover the bills for elementary and secondary education systems, prisons, Medicaid, transportation, and other public services.

What Were the Averages for NASULGC Institutions[2]?

* Resident undergraduate tuition and fee charges averaged $3,245 at NASULGC institutions in fall 1995 (see Table 3). This figure is about a 5 percent increase over the 1994 average of $3,086. (State averages for NASULGC institutions appear in Table 4, and institutional data are listed in Appendix A.)

* Nonresident undergraduate tuition and fee charges averaged $8,679, which was about a 6 percent increase above the 1994 figure of $8,206 .

* In 1995, average undergraduate room and board charges were $4,211. This figure was about 4 percent higher than the 1994 comparable figure of $4,038.

* Among resident postbaccalaureate students, the average tuition and fee charges were as follows: $3,653 for students studying for master's degrees; $3,716 for those in doctoral programs; and $6,643 for first-professional students. (No comparable 1994 figures were available from The College Board.)

* Among nonresident postbaccalaureate students, the average tuition and fee charges were: $8,681 for master's students; $8,692 for those in doctoral programs; and $14,791 for first-professional students. (No comparable 1994 figures were available from The College Board.)

What Do These Increases Mean?

* Although the 6 percent increase in average undergraduate tuition and fee rates for public four-year institutions exceeds the CPI rate of inflation (3 percent), it is more modest than the rates several years ago. In fact, the annual rate of increase has been falling since 1991 when it was 12 percent (see Figure 1). Noninstructional costs (room, board,

[2]See footnote 1.

books, supplies, and personal expenses) generally rise at rates that are closer to the general rate of inflation.

What Drives Up College Costs?

* Public colleges and universities rely on tax dollars for support. However, appropriations for higher education have been uneven in recent years. For example, between FY 88 and FY 93, state appropriations per full-time equivalent student (FTE) actually declined in constant dollars.

* In addition, between 1980-81 and 1992-93, the share of total revenues received by public institutions from state expenditures also changed, dropping from 46 percent to 37 percent (see Figure 2). At the same time, revenues from tuition and fees increased as a percent of the budget from 13 percent to 18 percent. Without sustained support from state governments, educators have had no choice but to increase student tuition and fee rates.

* Colleges and universities face escalating costs in many arenas, including:
  -- acquiring information (such as library acquisitions and through technology);
  -- advancing in computer technology for teaching and administration;
  -- providing institutional financial aid to those students who qualify for assistance;
  -- complying with federal regulations;
  -- restoring faculty, staff, and administrator salaries to reflect cost-of-living increases;
  -- renovating physical plant;
  -- making energy improvements to be more cost effective; and
  -- expanding services for students, including the growth in the number of students who are requesting special services due to their disabilities.

Is College Still a Good Choice for Recent High School Graduates?

* Young people have many options after high school: working full-time, entering the military, enrolling full-time in college or vocational training, or combining education and work. The long-term economic advantages of higher education are well documented. Among men, the 1993 median income of college graduates who were employed full-time

and 25 years or older was $47,740 (see Figure 3). The comparable figure for male high school graduates was $27,370. Among women, the figures were $34,307 for college graduates and $19,963 for those who had completed high school.

Can Families Still Afford College?

* It is getting harder. Unfortunately, the median incomes of families have not kept pace with rising college costs in the 1990s. Salaries have been stagnant, and, in many families, there are no "second wage earners" left to add to family earnings. Median family incomes grew at rates which were less than 3 percent per year from 1991 to 1993. The 1994 figure of $38,782 is encouraging because this reflects a one-year increase of 5 percent. Yet, this recent increase is still less than the current rate of increase in tuition and fees at public four-year institutions (6 percent).

How Do Students Pay for College?

* Many students receive money from their parents to help offset college costs. However, this is often not enough. Money from federal, state, private, and institutional sources is helping millions of college students be able to start college, remain enrolled, and complete college educations. The College Board reports that total student aid in 1994-95 was almost $47 billion. After adjusting for inflation, this represents an 8 percent increase between 1993-94 and 1994-95.

* Use of financial assistance is widespread. In 1992-93, 46 percent of undergraduates at public four-year institutions received some form of student aid. The most frequent sources of support were from federal (35 percent), state (13 percent), and institutional sources (14 percent).

* However, the federal share of the investment in student aid is shrinking while the role played by institutions is expanding (see Figure 4). Between 1984 and 1994, the federal government share went from 80 percent to 75 percent while the proportion supplied by institutional sources increased from 14 percent to 19 percent. The state government share remained constant at 6 percent during this ten year period.

Why Is Student Debt Growing?

* The type of financial aid provided has clearly shifted. In 1994, grants represented 43 percent of total federal, state and institutional aid; the proportion in 1984 had been 46 percent (see Figure 5). Not surprisingly, the rise in loans is easy to document. Loans provided 51 percent of the aid in 1984 and they constituted 56 percent by 1994. The proportion of aid in the form of work-study funding fell from 3 percent to 1 percent during this time. The shift in federal policy from grants to loans is forcing many students to graduate in debt and is mortgaging their future. A recent study, "College Debt and The American Family," documented that borrowing for college has grown at a rate three times the growth of college costs and four times the growth of personal income.

What About Working to Offset College Expenses?

* Many students combine enrollment with employment to help offset college costs. For example, in 1993, 46 percent of all full-time and 84 percent of part-time college students were working while they were enrolled. However, because college costs have risen so rapidly, if a student were to finance a college education exclusively from earnings, a full-time student at an average cost public four-year institution would have to work 44 hours per week at the minimum wage. Ten years ago, the comparable figure was 28 hours.

* Studies have shown that students who work long hours every week may drop out of school at higher rates than those who work a few hours per week. Even among full-time college students, the percentage who are working 20 hours a week or more is increasing. Between 1973 and 1993, the proportion increased from 17 percent to 25 percent.

Has Financial Aid Erased the Differences in the Participation Rates of Students from Varying Economic Backgrounds?

* Participation rates have improved in the past twenty years but discrepancies remain. The likelihood of attending college directly after high school graduation is still tied to economic resources. For example, the National Center for Education Statistics reports that 62 percent of 1993 high school graduates were enrolled in college in October

following graduation. Yet, 50 percent of the students from lower income families, 57 percent from middle income, and 79 percent from higher income families were attending college[3] (see Figure 6). Twenty years ago the overall rate of participation of 1973 high school graduates attending college that same fall was only 47 percent. The comparable figures by the three types of families were 20 percent (lower income), 41 percent (middle income), and 64 percent (higher income).

Who Benefits From Going To College?

* Certainly the individual who attends college benefits on a personal and intellectual level. Also, educated adults serve as important role models for their children. Studies have shown that adults with more education vote more frequently and volunteer in their communities more often than those with less education. In addition, the economic benefits of higher education are clear. A more educated work force benefits both the state and the national economies. The cost of attending college has always been a shared responsibility. However, recent escalating college tuitions, shifts in federal aid from grants to loans, and uneven state appropriation levels have placed heavier burdens on the individual and less on the society that benefits from a more educated populace.

How Have College Programs Been Affected By Budget Pressures?

* The NASULGC Office of Public Affairs conducted a sample survey of member institutions in February 1996. The intention of the survey was to determine how campus operations have been affected by fiscal restraints. Fifty NASULGC members, geographically distributed across the U.S. were invited to participate. Responses were received from 38 institutions producing a response rate of 76 percent. (Figures 7-9 summarize the results.)

* The top five most frequently cited *changes that have already taken place* at the NASULGC campuses are listed below:
--fee increases (92 percent);

[3]Lower income is defined in this study by NCES as the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes. Higher income is the top 20 percent. Middle income is the 60 percent in between.

--more students requesting financial aid (89 percent);
--administrative or staff positions left unfilled or cut (82 percent);
--building repair or rehabilitation deferred (76 percent); and
--changes in budgeting practices to increase accountability (67 percent).

* As part of the survey, college officials also were asked to predict what *changes were likely to occur in the near future* as the result of fiscal pressures. The top five responses were:
--increased instructional workload (43 percent);
--more use of nontraditional instructional delivery systems (42 percent);
--increased class size (42 percent);
--reductions in research support (33 percent); and
--reductions in course selections (33 percent).

* It is interesting to note that the most frequently listed *changes expected* on campuses relate to faculty concerns. By contrast, the top *issues that have already been addressed* by most campuses related to administrative decisions or the impact of rising costs on students. When asked what *changes were not expected to happen* on their campuses, seven in ten of the NASULGC respondents said that they did not foresee tuition and fee caps instituted or access to student services reduced.

What is the Outlook for College Costs?

* Many states now are starting a period of recovery after many years of economic uncertainty. For example, reports from two survey respondents indicated that their campuses were enjoying salary increases for the first time in 2-3 years. At the national level, state appropriations per FTE increased in FY 94, and overall state budget increases in FY 95 averaged 5 percent. It is hoped that a more stable support of the higher education sector will continue in the near future.

* There was encouraging news concerning median family incomes which rose by 5 percent in FY 94. This increase is more than in the previous years. Unfortunately, it is not likely that average college costs (now up 6 percent) will rise at rates that are near the current CPI inflation rate (3 percent) for the near future. Therefore, it will still be difficult for average families to finance college educations for their daughters and sons.

* Financial assistance for college will be available from federal, state, private, and institutional sources. However, as the federal government continues to shift more of its resources toward loans and away from grant programs, more of the burden of financing higher education will fall to the students' shoulders. Pressures will remain for college officials to recycle part of tuition and fee revenue back in the form of institutionally-funded financial aid. It is important to encourage state governments to adequately fund public institutions in order to keep tuition and fee rates as low as possible, and to continue to pressure the federal government to preserve access through properly funding the grant programs.

Table 1
Selected Student Charges for Public Four-Year Institutions: 1994-95 and 1995-96

Category	Number of Institutions Responding	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
Undergraduate Tuition and Fees				
Resident Students	503	$2,606	$2,772	6%
Nonresident	497	6,811	7,341	8%
Undergraduate Room and Board	389	3,624	3,793	5%
Graduate Tuition and Fees				
Resident				
Master's	471		3,151	
Doctoral	232		3,277	
First-Professional	229		6,911	
Nonresident				
Master's	472		7,203	
Doctoral	235		7,800	
First-Professional	229		15,216	

Sources: 1994 figures are from AASCU 1995 Survey of Student Charges. 1995 figures are from The College Board Annual Survey. A set of institutions was selected by AASCU that reported consistently for these two years. Therefore, these figures may vary slightly from the figures reported in the 1995 edition of *The College Cost Book*.

Table 2
Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students
Attending Public Four-Year Institutions, By State: 1994-95 and 1995-96

State	Number of Institutions	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
Alabama	15	$2,067	$2,164	5%
Alaska	1	1,856	2,274	22.5%
Arizona	3	1,872	1,950	4.2%
Arkansas	3	1,893	1,990	5%
California	30	2,614	2,616	0%
Colorado	13	2,228	2,542	14%
Connecticut	4	3,145	3,194	2%
Delaware	2	3,116	3,358	8%
Florida	9	1,799	1,817	1%
Georgia	16	1,877	1,976	5%
Hawaii	2	1,458	1,092	-25%
Idaho	4	1,544	1,658	7%
Illinois	12	2,725	3,017	11%
Indiana	14	2,632	2,819	7%
Iowa	3	2,460	2,563	4%
Kansas	6	2,076	2,192	6%
Kentucky	8	1,976	2,084	5.5%
Louisiana	12	2,197	2,139	-3%
Maine	7	3,254	3,378	4%
Maryland	13	3,377	3,630	7.5%
Massachusetts	13	3,716	3,809	2.5%
Michigan	12	3,343	3,403	2%
Minnesota	10	2,836	2,981	5%
Mississippi	8	2,371	2,399	1%
Missouri	12	2,624	2,896	10%
Montana	6	2,117	2,284	8%
Nebraska	7	2,031	2,103	4%
Nevada	2	1,740	1,830	5%
New Hampshire	3	3,762	4,139	10%
New Jersey	19	4,014	4,251	6%
New Mexico	4	1,604	1,699	6%

State	Number of Institutions	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
New York	31	2,830	3,566	26%
North Carolina	15	1,506	1,605	7%
North Dakota	6	2,060	2,061	0%
Ohio	18	3,266	3,442	5%
Oklahoma	12	1,578	1,655	5%
Oregon	9	3,084	3,271	6%
Pennsylvania	21	4,257	4,486	5%
Puerto Rico	3	1,424	1,061	-25.5%
Rhode Island	2	3,540	3,686	4%
South Carolina	10	3,006	3,083	3%
South Dakota	6	2,465	2,544	3%
Tennessee	8	1,877	1,981	5.5%
Texas	31	1,536	1,731	13%
Utah	3	1,941	2,046	5%
Vermont	4	4,651	4,752	2%
Virginia	15	3,730	3,933	5%
Washington	6	2,489	2,568	3%
West Virginia	9	1,980	2,029	2%
Wisconsin	13	2,364	2,460	4%
Wyoming	1	1,908	2,005	5%

Sources: 1994 figures are from AASCU 1995 Survey of Student Charges. 1995 figures are from The College Board Annual Survey. The two years' data are basically comparable, but difference in campus reporting and data editing and analysis have produced a few year-to-year anomalies. Large between-year changes should be confirmed with the institutions before using the data for additional analyses.

Table 3
Selected Student Charges At NASULGC Institutions: 1994-95 and 1995-96

Category	Number of Institutions Responding	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
Undergraduate Tuition and Fees				
Resident Students	101	$3,086	$3,245	5%
Nonresident	101	8,206	8,679	6%
Undergraduate Room and Board	95	4,038	4,211	4%
Graduate Tuition and Fees				
Resident				
Master's	102		3,653	
Doctoral	99		3,716	
First-Professional	145		6,643	
Nonresident				
Master's	103		8,681	
Doctoral	99		8,692	
First-Professional	145		14,791	

Sources: 1994 figures are from AASCU 1995 Survey of Student Charges. 1995 figures are from The College Board Annual Survey. A set of institutions was selected by AASCU that reported consistently for these two years.

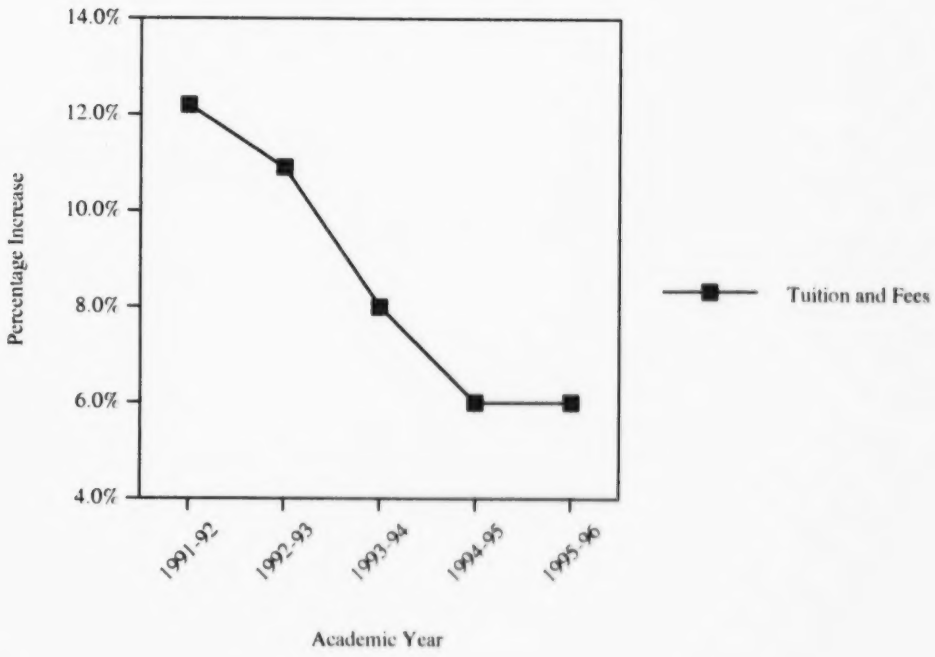
Table 4
Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students
at NASULGC Institutions, By State: 1994-95 and 1995-96

State	Number of Institutions	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
Alabama	3	$2,290	$2,409	5%
Arizona	2	1,861	1,950	5%
Arkansas	2	1,840	1,981	8%
California	7	4,336	4,293	-1%
Colorado	2	2,704	2,747	2%
Delaware	2	3,116	3,358	8%
Florida	4	1,843	1,861	1%
Georgia	3	2,176	2,306	6%
Hawaii	1	1,557	1,631	5%
Idaho	1	1,548	1,620	5%
Illinois	2	3,724	3,965	6.5%
Indiana	2	3,128	3,319	6%
Iowa	2	2,463	2,566	4%
Kansas	2	2,061	2,190	6%
Kentucky	2	2,450	2,532	3%
Louisiana	1	2,645	2,663	1%
Maine	1	3,661	3,925	7%
Maryland	2	3,110	3,324	7%
Massachusetts	1	5,467	5,514	1%
Michigan	2	4,034	4,015	-.5%
Minnesota	1	3,392	3,857	14%
Mississippi	2	2,553	2,568	1%
Missouri	3	3,497	3,823	9%
Montana	2	2,237	2,399	7%
Nebraska	1	2,415	2,562	6%
Nevada	1	1,740	1,830	5%
New Hampshire	1	4,559	5,041	11%
New Jersey	7	4,646	5,006	8%
New Mexico	1	1,980	2,088	5.5%
New York	2	2,948	3,932	33%
North Carolina	2	1,558	1,653	6%

State	Number of Institutions	1994-95	1995-96	Percent Change
North Dakota	2	2,369	2,369	0%
Ohio	6	3,673	3,903	6%
Oklahoma	2	1,900	1,984	4%
Oregon	3	3,188	3,220	1%
Pennsylvania	2	5,440	5,576	2.5%
Rhode Island	1	4,242	4,404	4%
South Carolina	1	3,196	3,280	3%
South Dakota	2	2,529	2,609	3%
Tennessee	1	2,052	2,164	5.5%
Texas	2	1,771	2,204	24%
Utah	1	2,381	2,508	5%
Vermont	1	6,652	6,909	4%
Virginia	4	3,886	3,997	3%
Washington	2	2,907	3,021	4%
West Virginia	1	2,128	2,192	3%
Wisconsin	2	2,754	2,912	6%
Wyoming	1	1,908	2,005	5%

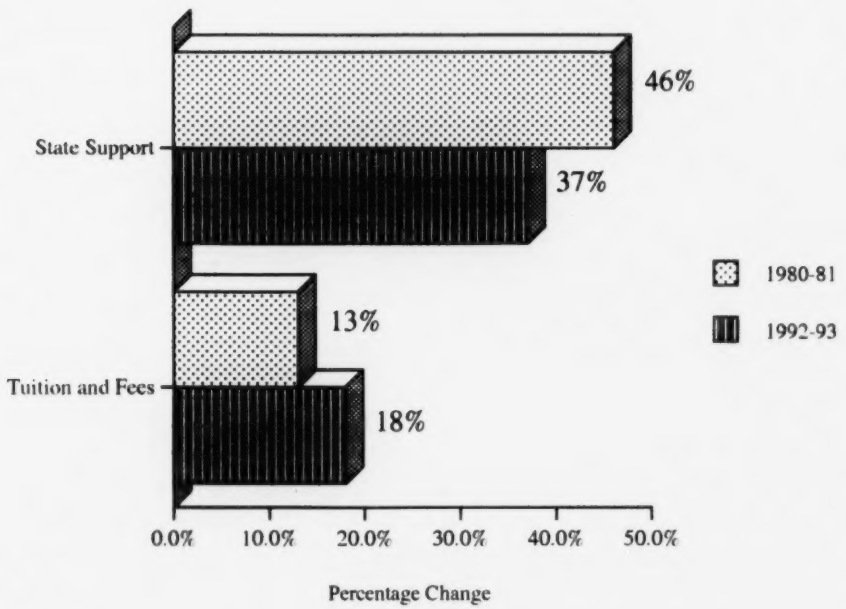
Sources: 1994 figures are from AASCU 1995 Survey of Student Charges. 1995 figures are from The College Board Annual Survey. The two years' data are basically comparable, but difference in campus reporting and data editing and analysis have produced a few year-to-year anomalies. Large between-year changes should be confirmed with the institutions before using the data for additional analyses.

Figure 1
Changes in Average Tuition and Fees for Resident Undergraduate Students
Attending Public Four-Year Institutions: 1991-92 to 1995-96



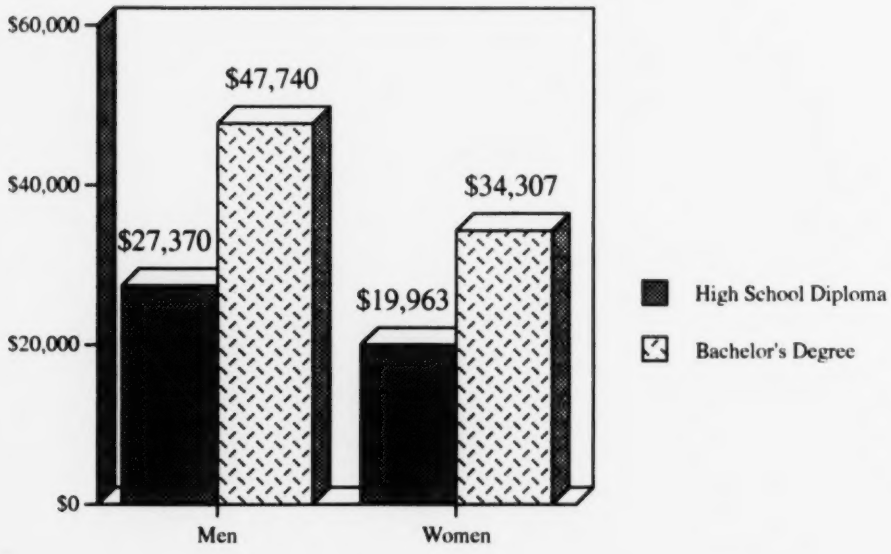
Sources: The College Board, selected years.

Figure 2
Change in the Share of Current-Fund Revenues Received by Public Institutions from State Support and Tuition and Fees: 1980-81 and 1992-93



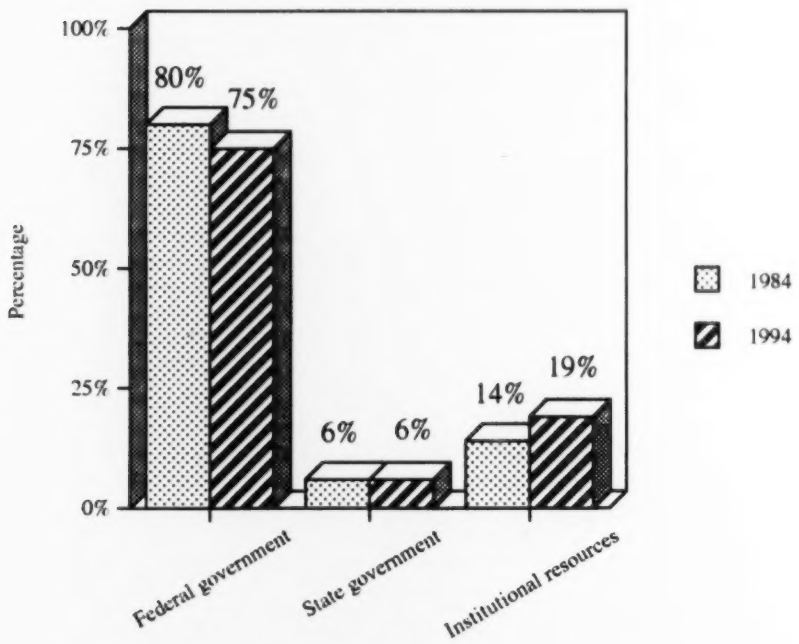
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995*, p. 331.

Figure 3
Median Annual Income of Year-Round Workers 25 Years and Over,
By Level of School Completed and Gender: 1993



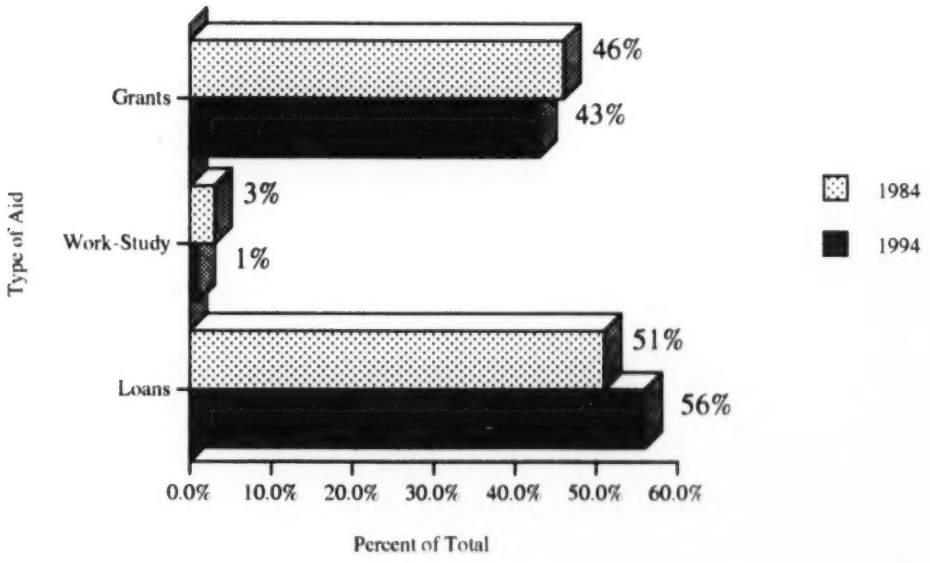
Source: National Center for Education Statistics,
Digest of Education Statistics, 1995, p. 406.

Figure 4
Sources of Funds for Student Aid: 1984 and 1994



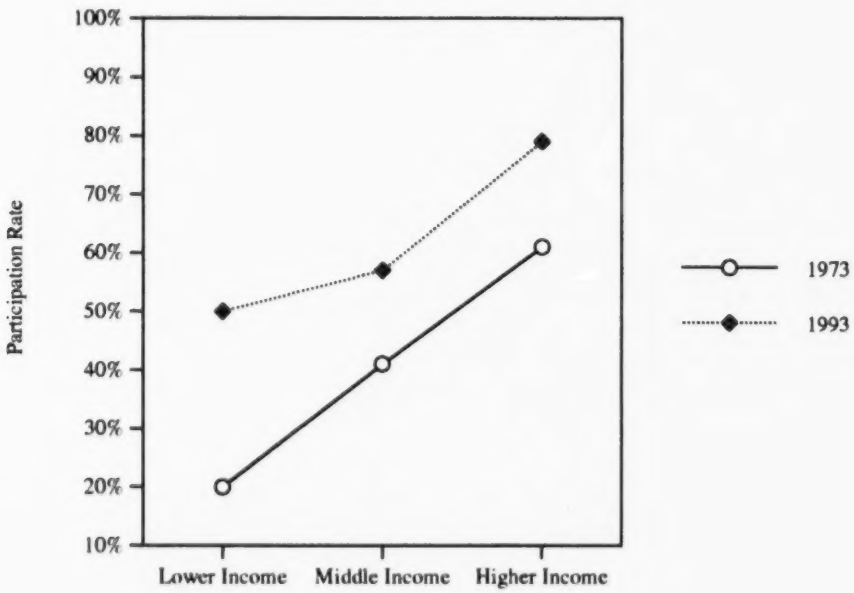
Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid: 1985 to 1995*, pp. 4,12.

Figure 5
Change in the Type of Student Aid Awarded: 1984 and 1994.



Source: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid: 1985 to 1995*, pp. 4, 12.

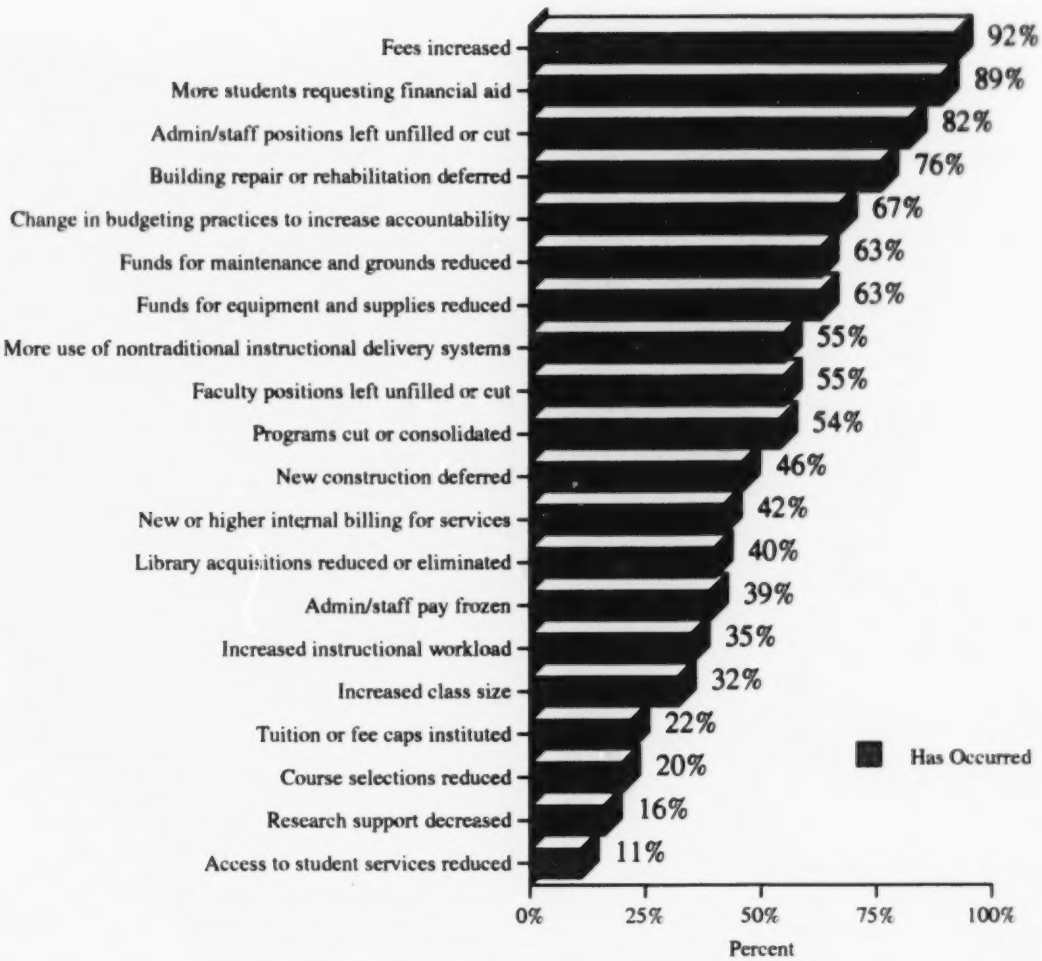
Figure 6
Participation Rates of High School Graduates Who Enrolled in College That Same Year, By Level of Family Income: 1973 and 1993



Note: Lower income is defined as the bottom 20 percent of all family income. Higher income is the top 20 percent. Middle income is the 60 percent in between.

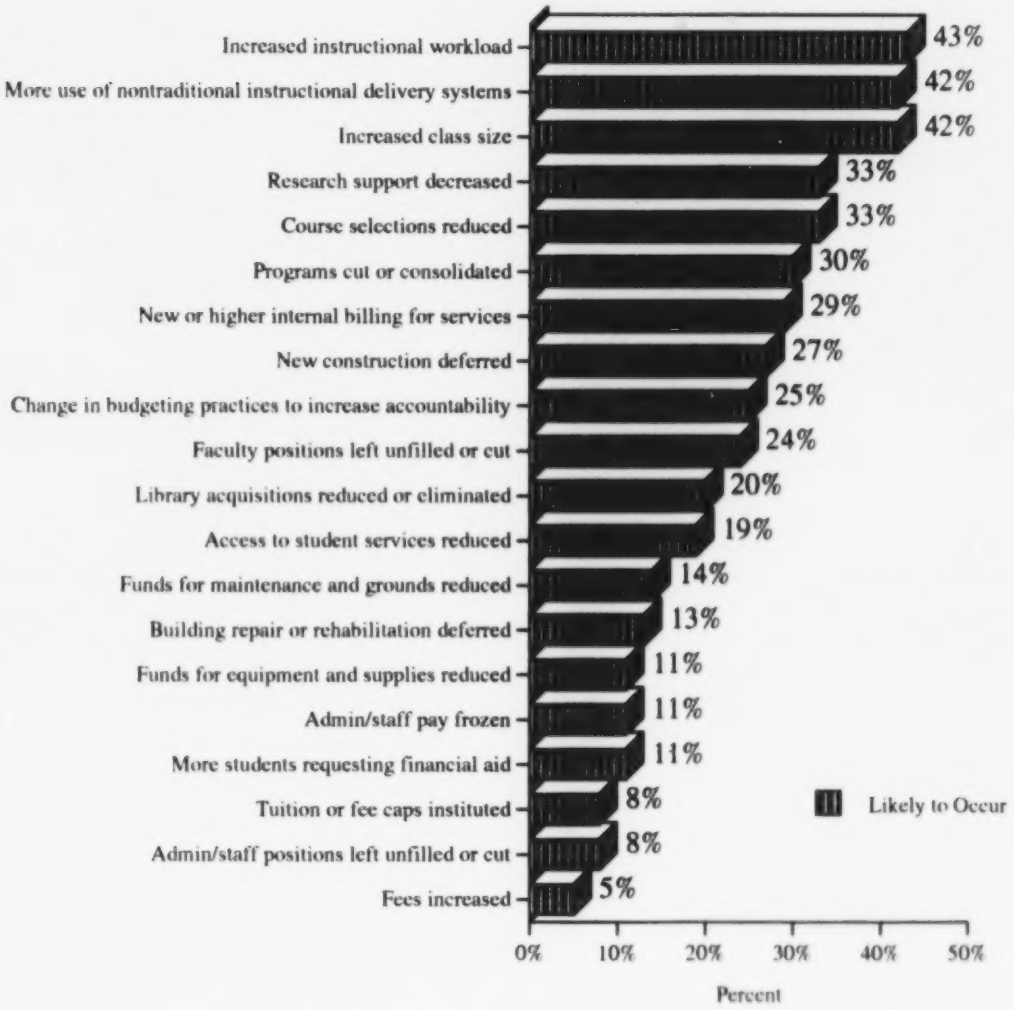
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education, 1995*, p. 42.

Figure 7
Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Have Seen The Following Changes on Campus Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996



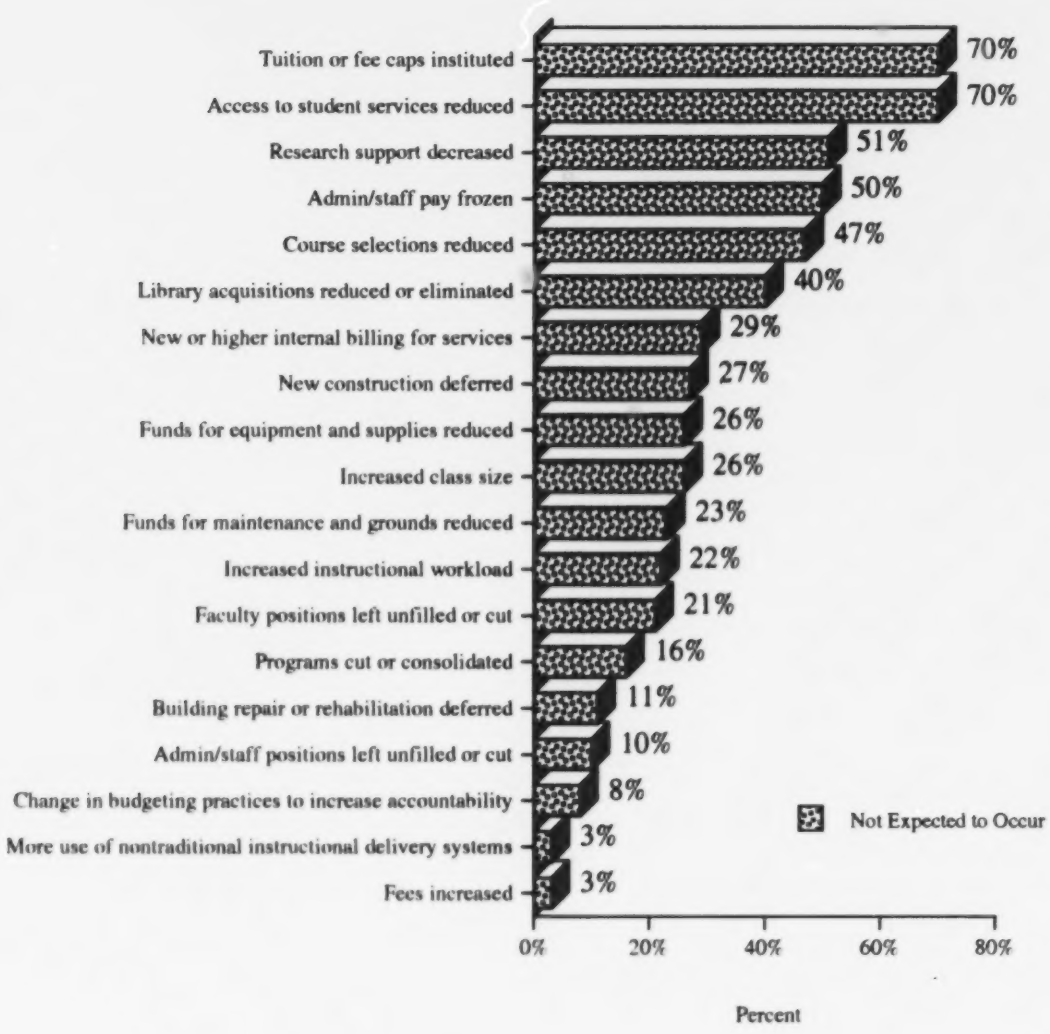
Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) survey of selected institutions, 1996.

Figure 8
Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Are Likely to Make The Following Changes Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996



Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) survey of selected institutions, 1996.

Figure 9
Percentage of NASULGC Institutions That Do Not Expect to Make These Changes on Campus Due to Budgetary Pressures: 1996



Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) survey of selected institutions, 1996.

Appendix A
Undergraduate Student Charges at Selected NASULGC Institutions: 1995-96

State	Institution	Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Alabama	Auburn University	$2,250	$6,750	$3,900
	Tuskegee University	7,424		3,620
	University of Alabama	2,374	5,924	4,450
	University of Alabama-Birmingham	2,604	4,914	2,932
Arizona	Arizona State University	1,950	7,978	3,233
	University of Arizona	1,950	7,978	4,190
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	2,190	5,382	3,593
	University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff	1,773	3,885	2,900
California	University of California-Berkeley	5,541	13,240	6,820
	University of California-Davis	4,176	11,875	5,283
	University of California-Irvine	4,052	11,751	5,536
	University of California-Los Angeles	3,890	11,589	5,777
	University of California-Riverside	4,098	11,797	5,430
	University of California-San Diego	4,200	11,899	6,557
	University of California-Santa Barbara	4,097	11,795	5,990
Colorado	Colorado State University	2,778	9,386	4,356
	University of Colorado-Boulder	2,716	13,838	4,162
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,430	5,912	4,310
	University of Delaware	4,286	11,156	4,230
Florida	Florida State University	1,798	6,700	4,500
	New College of the University of South Florida	2,066	7,953	3,848
	University of Florida	1,705	6,607	4,310
	University of South Florida	1,877	6,779	3,909
Georgia	Fort Valley State College	1,920	5,130	2,775
	Georgia Institute of Technology	2,457	7,638	5,700
	University of Georgia	2,542	6,829	3,820
Hawaii	University of Hawaii-Manoa	1,631	4,825	4,129
Idaho	University of Idaho	1,620	7,000	3,680
Illinois	University of Illinois-Chicago	3,974	9,105	5,188
	University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign	3,956	9,130	4,736
Indiana	Indiana University-Bloomington	3,582	10,770	4,465
	Purdue University	3,056	10,128	4,110
Iowa	Iowa State University	2,574	8,192	3,382
	University of Iowa	2,558	8,808	3,780

State	Institution	Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
Kansas	Kansas State University	2,199	7,917	3,370
	University of Kansas	2,182	7,900	3,544
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	$2,594	$7,114	$3,476
	University of Louisville	2,470	6,990	3,500
Louisiana	Louisiana State University	2,663	5,963	3,610
Maine	University of Maine	3,925	10,075	4,678
Maryland	University of Maryland-College Park	3,794	9,738	5,311
	University of Maryland-Eastern Shore	2,855	7,536	4,030
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	21,000		6,150
	University of Massachusetts-Amherst	5,514	11,860	4,188
Michigan	Michigan State University	4,782	11,608	3,858
	Wayne State University	3,248	7,098	4,239
Minnesota	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	3,857	10,344	3,999
Mississippi	Mississippi State University	2,591	5,411	3,084
	University of Mississippi	2,546	5,366	3,000
Missouri	University of Missouri-Columbia	3,771	10,395	3,457
	University of Missouri-Kansas City	3,799	10,423	3,875
	University of Missouri-Rolla	3,900	10,524	3,290
Montana	Montana State University-Bozeman	2,338	6,796	3,858
	University of Montana-Missoula	2,460	6,607	4,092
Nebraska	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	2,562	6,312	3,350
Nevada	University of Nevada-Reno	1,830	6,730	5,154
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	5,041	13,711	4,150
New Jersey	Rutgers-College of Engineering	5,244	9,592	4,936
	Rutgers-College of Pharmacy	5,244	9,592	4,936
	Rutgers-Cook College	5,231	9,579	4,936
	Rutgers-Douglass College	4,798	8,719	4,936
	Rutgers-Livingston College	4,862	8,783	4,936
	Rutgers-Mason Gross School of the Arts	4,828	8,749	4,936
	Rutgers-Rutgers College	4,836	8,757	4,936
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	2,088	6,798	3,210
New York	State University of New York-Albany	3,956	8,856	4,836
	State University of New York-Binghamton	3,909	8,809	4,654
North Carolina	North Carolina State University	1,666	9,782	3,700
	University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill	1,640	9,756	4,340

State	Institution	Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Nonresident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees	Room and Board
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	2,310	5,834	2,854
	University of North Dakota	2,428	5,952	2,840
Ohio	Miami University-Oxford	4,810	10,240	4,210
	Ohio State University-Columbus	$3,507	$8,301	$4,484
	Ohio University	3,861	8,100	4,260
	University of Cincinnati	3,918	9,873	4,698
	University of Cincinnati-Access Colleges	3,732	8,907	4,697
	University of Toledo	3,588	8,597	4,476
Oklahoma	Oklahoma State University	2,002	5,467	3,344
	University of Oklahoma	1,967	5,432	4,593
Oregon	Oregon State University	2,898	9,702	3,760
	University of Oregon	3,381	11,193	3,949
	University of Oregon-Robert Donald Clark	3,381	11,193	3,949
Pennsylvania	Temple University	5,514	10,296	5,282
	University of Pittsburgh	5,638	11,724	4,834
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	4,404	12,096	5,750
South Carolina	South Carolina State University	5,386	7,866	2,986
	University of South Carolina	3,280	8,324	3,589
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	2,554	5,194	2,708
	University of South Dakota	2,665	5,320	2,757
Tennessee	University of Tennessee-Knoxville	2,164	6,294	3,364
Texas	Texas Tech University	2,200	7,960	3,963
	University of Texas-Austin	2,208	7,968	4,550
Utah	University of Utah	2,508	7,707	4,500
Vermont	University of Vermont	6,909	16,605	5,032
Virginia	University of Virginia	4,614	14,000	3,846
	Virginia Commonwealth University	4,030	11,633	4,306
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,088	10,740	3,120
	Virginia State University	3,256	7,265	4,845
Washington	University of Washington	3,021	8,525	4,329
	Washington State University	3,021	8,525	4,302
West Virginia	West Virginia University	2,192	6,784	4,310
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	2,879	9,634	3,799
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	2,946	9,397	3,050
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	2,005	6,403	3,520

Sources: American Association of State Colleges and Universities based on data from The College Board Annual Survey, research files, 1996.

Office of Public Affairs
NASULGC
National Association of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges
One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036-1191

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage PAID
Washington, DC
Permit No. 2223

BEST COPY AVAILABLE